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合衆國太平洋方面軍總司令部
太平洋方面法務官事務所
戦争犯罪部

陸軍郵便局第五〇〇番
一九四五年(昭和廿年)十一月二十七日

1413
資料宛先 — 檢察部(報告書第一〇九番)
經由 — 戦争犯罪部副指揮官
主題 — 比律賓群島「マニラ」「イントラロロ」,
「サニチャゴ」要塞に於ける残虐行為

* * *

二. 證據, 概要

四百六十一頁より成る本件記録は「サニチャゴ」要塞三週間、
為引致せし多数、人々に対する残虐心より野蠻な取
扱ひ、無数、例證を含みモテル。

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非人道的待遇、慣行ハ一九四二年（昭和十七年）一月日本軍
占領、当初ヨリ一九四五年（昭和二十年）二月ニ至ルマデ継続
サレタモトデアル。日本軍ガ「ミラ」、喪失ヲ覚ツタ時要塞
内部ニ残存セル全俘虜ヲ射殺、銃剣刺殺、擲火殺等ニ依
ル最後ノ大量殺戮ニ從事シタ。各個人ガ受ケタ待遇ヲ詳
述スル事ハ不可能デアルガ概シテ下記要約セル様同方式ハ
全体的又ハ部分的ニ俘虜ガ加ヘラレタモトデアル。犠牲者、
或ハ者ハ米國ノ俘虜デアリ又米國々籍所有者デアツタ。
特ニ個人的ニ與ヘラレタ待遇ハ本書ニアル犠牲者表中ニ
アル彼等ノ氏名ニ対スル記録引用書ヲ參照スルバ知ル
事ガ出来ル。

如何ナル者モ取調ベ為「サンチヤゴ」要塞ニ到着スルバ直
チニ多人數ガ監視サレテ居ル略々縦寸一呎中寸三呎上テ
監房ニ入レラレタ。故ニ全部ノ者、臥寢スル餘裕モ無カ
ツタノデアル。(R 13 19 39 239) 談話ハ禁止サレタ (R 14 20 32
65)。食事ハ全ク不適当デアリテ量ノ米ト時折リ、其地
ノ野菜及青物デアツタ (R 9 14 38)。實際ニ總ベテ、證
人等ハ抑留期間中ニ廿五封度ヨリ七十五封度ニ亙ツテ
体重、減少ヲ招イタ (R 15 45 197 301)。一人ハ三十三日間投獄サ
レテ体重ガ三十二封度モ減ツタ。衛生状態ハ實ニ耐ヘ難
キモトデアツタ。唯一ノ用便設備ハ監房ノ一端ニアル床板
ノ間隙デアツタ (R 75 92 324 340)。シカモ其レハ一日四以上ハ清
掃サレナカッタ。又容器ハ全ク不適当デアツタ (R 14 25)。
明日ニ各房ニハ蛇口カアツテ数滴ノ水ガ得ラルルニモ拘ラズ

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水、充分ニ供給サレシカッタ (R 14. 32. 154) 俘虜ニハ石鹸が
給與サレシカッタ (R 32. 65. 240. 251) 一般ニ入浴、多数ナク時
折一週二回ニ至ラナイコトモアツタ (R 14. 21. 92) 普通ニ監
房ニ十八人乃至二十人居タガ其、全部ガ入浴スルニ五分
間或ハ十分間ニカ與ヘラシナイコトモ時々アツタ (R 14. 33. 261)
男子ハ婦人係虜、目前ニテ入浴スルコトヲ強要サシタ (R 351)
監房、唯一ノ換氣装置置、一端、高イところニハ小サイ窓
デアツタ、テ排泄物及ビ汚レタ人体、悪臭ハ耐ヘ難イモ、
デアツタ。監房ニハ風蚤ガハイ居タ (R 21. 240. 286) 被拷問
者等ハ負傷状態ニテ監房ニ送還サレ或者、絶望的デ
アリ (R 20. 53. 98. 106. 121) 又或者ハ監房ニテ死亡シタ (R 126
146. 300. 312. 350) 強姦事件、唯一件アツタ (R 334) 「サニヤ」
要塞ニ於ケル人達ニ依ツテ行ハレタ拷問、各様式中次、
其代表的、モデアル。

或係虜等、蹴ラシ顔面ヲ平手デ打ツレ鞘附、劍、平
ナ面デ背中、肩及腎臟等ヲ打ツレタ (R 13. 74. 135) 他、
有等ハ鉄棒 (R 30. 84) 野球ノバット、棒、竿、索、電線
等デ殴打サシタ (R 2. 66. 92. 104. 132. 250. 306. 316) 又或者ハ柔道
ノ手デ投ゲラシタ (R 45. 74. 104. 134. 316) 水治療ガ屢々用セラレ
タ。是ハ犠牲者ヲ長腰掛ニ縛シ顔ニ布片ヲ掛ケ水道管
ヲ口又鼻孔ニ挿入スルコトデアツタ。失神スルマデ水ヲ彼
ノ口ニ注入シソコデ日本兵ガ其、田月ヲ圧迫シタリ其、上ニ跳ビ乗
リタリシテ水ヲ吐カセタ (R 45. 104. 132. 139. 163. 175. 249. 279) 俘虜等
ハ両腕ヲ背後ニ縛サレ竿ガ肩ノ處デ腕ニ通サレテ引上テ

ラレテ床ヨリ吊シテラレリ。他、者ハ腕ヲモツテ数時間吊
 サレリ(R 92 134 149 163 175 200 219)。或者ハ男根及腔・南口棒
 ヲ突刺サレタ(R 127 133 175)。又他、者ハ火大セル巻煙草
 又葉巻デ身体ノ處々ヲ焼カレタ(R 133 162 252 307)。彈薬
 ヲ指ノ向ニ挟ミ骨が折レルマデ指ヲギョーソト握ラレルコト
 ガアツタ(R 175)。細長イ小サイ竹又ハ他ノ道具が趾爪及指
 爪ノ下ニ入レラレ(R 81 133)。指爪及趾爪がヤットコデ引拔
 カレタ(R 195 307)。電氣が犠牲者ニ電撃ヲ與ヘタリ或
 ハ焼ワタノニ使用サレタ(R 81 175 229 329)。
 一片ノ皮膚が或ル男ノ手ノ甲ヲ薄ク切取ラレリ其人
 ハソレヲ食スルコトヲ強要サレタ。顔面及腕ノ皮膚ハ
 木製ノヤットコデ擦ゲラレタ(R 81)又彼ハ拳ヲ打タレ
 タ(R 81 170)。日本守備兵等ハ倭虜ノ足趾ヲ釘ヲ打ツ
 タ靴ヲ擦リツケタ(R 81)。

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「之ヲ」又、戦中、射撃場として、米國飛行士に角ヲ打テ刺
通シ、或、點火セシ、煙草ヲ、燒キ、殺シ、殺シ、指ハ、火ガ、下リ、針
金ヲ、挿入シ、シ、其、傍、傍、等、其、針、金ヲ、穿カシ、一人、傍、傍、全
身、燒キ、一人、麻痺セシ、シ、病院（運ビ）（見199）米國
兵、運、射、殺シ、（見211）「サ、エ、ゴ、」要塞ヲ、連シ、出カシ、多ク、
傍、傍、中、國人、墓、地、ヲ、處、刑、サシ、（見203、212、219）又、其、處、理、ヲ
シ、（見212、219、220）威嚇（テ、被、ト、シ、傍、傍、等、頭、ノ、人、間、折
檻、結果、顔、が、非常、ニ、膨、シ、血、ミ、テ、人、相、判、定、出、来、イ、人、間、見
セ、ケ、ラ、シ、ク、殺、死、ノ、者、内、臟、が、真、ニ、未、ダ、存、命、中、ニ、他、傍、傍、等、
面、前、ヲ、扶、リ、取、ラ、シ、（見280）（比、律、賓、人、傍、傍、他、人、比、律
賓、人、傍、傍、ヲ、斬、首、スル、コ、ト、ヲ、強、要、カ、シ、（見281）
兩、手、ヲ、背、後、ヲ、縛、リ、死、体、ガ、サ、エ、ゴ、ニ、要、塞、北、背、面、ヲ、流、シ、ル、ニ、シ、
リ、（見312、344）上述、橋、ヲ、折、向、（男子、ヲ、對、シ、ノ、ミ、テ、
ズ、婦、人、對、シ、モ、行、ハ、シ、（見316、67、114、115、133、146、198、255、269、288）其、
等、婦、人、或、他、者、危、ク、シ、（見178、291、292）男子、或、者、僧、侶、ヲ、
又、見101、135、192）或、ニ、犠、牲、者、等、（サ、エ、ゴ、）要、塞、於、ケル、處、待、
結果、釋、放、サ、レ、カ、ラ、死、亡、シ、（見343、345、349、361）一九四五年
（昭和二十年）二月、三、（サ、エ、ゴ、）要、塞、ニ、テ、監、房、其、城、壁、ニ、圍
ミ、テ、都、市、内、ニ、居、住、シ、テ、人、々、テ、充、滿、シ、キ、モ、庫、柵、ヲ、以、テ、陣
碍、ヲ、施、サ、レ、カ、ソ、リ、ン、ガ、辺、リ、注、ガ、レ、放、火、サ、シ、數、百、名、燒、死、シ、（見
369、370、380、396）他、者、在、處、刑、サ、レ、タ、（見373、395）「サ、エ、ゴ、」要、塞、ガ、
奪、取、セ、シ、時、ニ、數、百、死、体、ガ、米、國、軍、ニ、發、見、サ、レ、タ、（見406ヨリ、例
449）市民、何、リ、火、燃、工、上、に、建、物、ヨ、リ、難、難、出、来、モ、ノ、逃、亡、ス、ル、時、又
ハ、（ベ、ン、）川、ヲ、泳、ぎ、渡、ラ、シ、ト、企、テ、し、時、日、本、軍、備、兵、ニ、射、殺、サ、レ、ル、
テ、シ、タ、（見369、379、380、388、396）然、レ、死、人、ニ、生、殘、リ、シ、傍、傍、ガ、曝、ラ、サ、レ、タ、其、
恐、怖、ヲ、物、語、シ、タ、ガ、ア、ル、

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AP0 500
27 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 109)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Atrocities committed at Fort Santiago, Intramuros
Manila, P. I.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

The record in this case, consisting of four hundred and sixty-one pages, contains innumerable instances of the brutal and barbaric treatment of many persons taken to Fort Santiago for questioning. The practice of inhuman treatment prevailed from the time of the Japanese occupation in January 1942 to February 1945. When the Japanese realized that Manila was lost they engaged in a final orgy of mass murder by shooting, bayonetting and burning alive of all prisoners remaining inside the fort. It is impractical to detail the treatment received by each individual, but in general the forms of torture summarized below were imposed in whole or in part upon the prisoners. Some of the victims were American prisoners of war and American nationals. The treatment given specific individuals may be learned by referring to the record citation opposite their names in the list of victims herein.

Upon arrival at Fort Santiago for "investigation", a person was placed in a cell approximately sixteen feet long and thirteen and one half feet wide in which had been placed many other people so that there was not sufficient room for all of them to lie down (R 13, 19, 39, 239). Talking was prohibited (R 14, 20, 32, 65). The diet was entirely inadequate and consisted of a small amount of rice, and occasionally some native vegetables or greens (R 9, 14, 38). Practically all of the witnesses suffered a loss of weight ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds during the time they were held (R 15, 45, 197, 301). One person was incarcerated for thirty-three days and lost thirty-two pounds (R 266). Sanitary conditions were almost unbearable, the only toilet facility being an opening in the floor at one end of the cell (R 75, 92, 324, 340) which was never cleaned more than once a day, and the receptacles were entirely inadequate (R 14, 251). There was not sufficient water provided, though apparently in each cell was a faucet from which a few drops of water was obtainable (R 14, 32, 154). The prisoners were not issued soap (R 32, 65, 240, 251). Generally, bathing was infrequent and sometimes less than once a week (R 14, 21, 92). Usually all in a cell, sometimes numbering eighteen or twenty, were allowed five or ten minutes for the entire group to bathe (R 14, 33, 261). Men were forced to bathe in view of women prisoners (R 351). The only ventilation in the cells were small windows high at one end, and the stench of human waste and dirty bodies was over-powering. The cells were infested with lice and vermin (R 21, 240, 286). Persons who had been tortured were returned to the cell in a wounded condition, some were helpless (R 20, 53, 98, 106, 122, 146, 241), and some died in the cell (R 126, 146, 300, 312, 350). There is only one instance of rape (R 334).

Of the various forms of torture administered by the personnel at Fort Santiago the following are typical:

Some prisoners were kicked and slapped across the face, beaten with the flat of a sheathed sword across the back, shoulders and kidneys (R 13, 74, 135). Others were beaten with iron rods (R 30, 84), or with baseball bats, clubs, poles, ropes, and telephone wires (R 2, 66, 92, 104, 132, 250, 306, 316, and some were thrown by Jiu Jitsu methods (R 45, 74, 104, 134, 316). The water cure was frequently employed. This consisted of tying the victim to a bench, putting a cloth over the face and inserting a water hose in the mouth or nostrils. Water was forced into his stomach until he became unconscious, and then the Japanese pressed and jumped on his stomach to force the water out (R 45, 104, 132, 139, 163, 175, 249, 279). Prisoners had their arms tied behind their backs, a pole inserted through the arms at the elbows, and then were raised and suspended from the floor. Others were hung for hours by the arms (R 92, 134, 149, 163, 175, 250, 279). Some had sticks inserted in the opening of the penis or vagina (R 127, 133, 175), and others were burned about the body with lighted cigarettes or cigars (R 133, 162, 252, 307). Ammunition would be placed between the fingers and then the fingers were squeezed until the bones would break (R 175). Small bamboo slits, or other instruments were placed under toe nails and finger nails (R 81, 133) and finger and toe nails were pulled out with pliers (R 195, 307). Electricity was used to shock or burn the victims (R 81, 175, 229, 329). A piece of skin was sliced from the back of one man's hand and he was forced to eat it. The skin on his face and arm was twisted with a pair of wooden pliers (R 81), and he was hit in the testicles (R 81, 170). The Japanese guards ground the prisoner's toes under their hob-nailed boots (R 81). Three American pilots who had been shot down during the bombing of Manila received a sword thrust through the shoulder or were burned by lighted cigarettes. Holes were made in their fingers, wire inserted through them, and the prisoners were then suspended by the wires. One pilot's whole body was burned, another was paralyzed and they were taken to a hospital (R 197). American soldiers were shot (R 2, 111). Many prisoners from Fort Santiago were executed at the Chinese Cemetery (R 203, 212, 217) or buried there (R 212, 219, 222). As a form of intimidation prisoners were shown headless men and men whose faces were so swollen and bloody as a result of beatings they could not be recognized. Intestines of some men were removed while they were still alive in the presence of other prisoners (R 280). One Filipino prisoner was forced to behead two other Filipinos (R 281). Dead bodies with their hands tied behind their backs were thrown into the Pasig River which flows at the rear of Fort Santiago (R 312, 347). Torture as described above was administered not only to men but to women (R 31, 66, 67, 114, 115, 133, 146, 198, 255, 267, 288). Some of the women were nuns (R 178, 271, 297). Some of the men were priests (R 107, 135, 170, 192). Some victims died after being released as a result of their treatment at Fort Santiago (R 343, 345 to 347, 361). In February of 1945 the cells in Fort Santiago were packed with people who resided within the Walled City. Doors were barricaded, gasoline was poured around, set afire and hundreds were burned to death (R 369, 378, 380, 396). Others were executed (R 373, 395). Hundreds of bodies were discovered by American troops when Fort Santiago was taken (R 406 to 435, 441, 447). Many of the civilians were able to escape the burning buildings only to be shot by Japanese guards as they escaped or when attempting to swim across the Pasig River (R 369, 379, 387, 388, 396). Some however, survived and lived to relate the horror to which they had been subjected.

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